The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE
AND THE
CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thurſday, *March* 15, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 4.)

MISCELLANIES.

TO SPECTATOR.

YOUR laſt production has convinced me, that you really deſerve nothing more, than that I ſhould ſilently deſpiſe you.--I feel the impropriety of degrading myſelf any further with ſuch an adverſary.—Your name is already a ſatire upon the ſpecies, as your writings are a burleſque upon letters; and I lament, that even the language of contempt muſt give you a conſideration, of which you are utterly unworthy. But experience has taught us, that the blockhead, who is deſtitute of every talent, may yet be capable of an eſſential injury to the ſtate. The rudeſt cudgel may wound as mortally as the keeneſt weapon.—Men of generous feelings cannot conſtantly behold even the *ſtupid* ſcoundrel with a cool and inflexible ſcorn: Their reſentment will ſometimes involuntarily beſtow a ſignificance upon objects, which merit but to be deſpiſed; and indignation, for a moment, will intrench upon contempt.--It is this, ſir, that preſerves even your *infamy* from utter annihilation, and your periſhable character is reſcued from oblivion only by the deteſtation of your country.

In a former addreſs, I accuſed you of falſhood: I repeat the unequivocal charge.--The ſtatement, in your firſt publication, had obviouſly an intentional relation to the proceedings in the aſſembly of October 1786: It was profeſſedly deſigned to deſtroy the force of, what you ſtiled, my miſrepreſentations: the manner of your expreſſion plainly proved, that you could have no reference to any thing that occurred in the ſeſſion of October 1785.—You ſaid, "After the report of the committee acknowledging &c. had been accepted by both houſes of aſſembly, the time of payment was the *next and only* thing to be determined; and it was thought, that the preſent burthens of the people were ſo preſſing, that the honor of the ſtate required the matter to be delayed."--What is the evident tendency of theſe words? Is not the acceptance of the report of the committee &c. immediately and deſignedly connected, in your expreſſion, with the determination to defer the queſtion of the time of payment, and to continue the bill? If you had not this connection in idea, you muſt have been a moſt egregious blockhead, to write ſuch language; and retracting the epithet of liar, would be only branding you with that of ideot. If you had reſpect to the proceedings in October 1785, what did you mean by defering the bill till May *next*? If the time of payment had been the only thing to be determined, would ſuch a conſideration have been delayed from October 1785 to May 1787? Would it have paſſed two ſeſſions without deciſion, or would it alone have occupied the important debates of the houſe in October 1786? At this rate, you would be neceſſitated to acknowledge, that the grand legiſlative council of Connecticut have been guilty of triſling away three of their ſeſſions merely in *determining* the *time* of executing a public meaſure; a meaſure on which they had long ſince reſolved; and of leaving it at laſt entirely *undetermined*: For this alone they would have merited the unqualified curſes of every honeſt citizen.

But the buſineſs of the requiſition was, in October 1786, commenced without any regard to the acceptance of the report in 1785: The proceedings were not calculated upon that: There was a new committee, a new report:—The general conſideration of the ſubject was aſſumed *de novo*; but after having been protracted throughtwo ſeſſions, it was again diſgracefully delayed——I repeat my declaration, that the uniform conduct of the repreſentative body in this buſineſs, has been infamous and deteſtable:—It has degraded the dignity of legiſlation, and caſt an eternal blot upon the honour of the ſtate.

You ſay you *again* affirm that the report paſſed in both houſes of aſſembly, in October 1785.—Deſpicable ſubterfuge! Where did you ever aſſert this before; and where have I denied it? Point out the place—— You cannot—No reader of common intellect will miſunderſtand you.—But did *you* indeed expect to impoſe upon the world, by ſo poor and pitiful a fallacy? did you hope to inſult the public with impunity? Go, you baſe and hardened hypocrite; you vileſt compound of ignorance and villainy; and if your withered viſage be ſuſceptible of guilt, hide, hide it's crimſon bluſhes amidſt that *howling wilderneſs* in which you reſide.

It is not in the power of language to expreſs the multiform baſeneſs of your heart and the full meaſure of your infamy:--You have united in your ſoul all the variations and modes of meanneſs. To a ſtupidity and ignorance, which baffle all negative deſcription, you have added the diſguiſe, the cowardice, and the cant of a habitual hypocricy.—It is not the refinement, the ſublimation of vilainy; but the mere filth, and the ſcum of a finiſhed, and radical raſcality.

You frequently complain, that your enemies do not treat you with humanity.—Humanity is a moſt noble virtue, and the fineſt ornament of the human mind; it gives a perfecting grace to every other mental excellence; and without it, all other qualities are unamiable. But, after having by a uniform ſyſtem of baſeneſs and puſillanimity, diſgraced the enſigns of office, and the dignity of human nature; after having aimed an aſſaſſin's dagger at the boſom of your country; by what authority do you claim the tenderneſs of a humane indulgence? My experience of mankind, and my knowledge of your character have taught me, that there are circumſtances, in which, the gentleneſs of ſenſibility may poſſibly commiſerate, but in which, even philanthropy muſt dictate a curſe.—When the villain has become inveterate; when he has diſſolved every ſocial and ſacred tie, that binds him to his country, or his God; lenity is then dangerous, and forbearance criminal—Hu-

manity no more pleads the culprit's cauſe, but lends her own fair hand to impel the ſword of juſtice.

I write not this, ſir, to confound or reform you—I view you as far beyond the reach of either; and am perſuaded, that a finiſhed maturity of corruption has rendered your heart utterly inſenſible to the ſtings of crimination or conſcience.—You will undoubtedly conſider every accumulation of infamy, as a new effort of perſecution. You will even *enjoy* the rack. With the ſerene, and determined pertinacity of a tortured heritic, you will ſtretch your limbs upon the burning coals, as on a bed of roſes, and will ſoſter the conſolatory idea, that while you are ſuffering the laſh of juſtice, you are dying a martyr to her cauſe.

CATO.

P, S. You take occaſion to inſinuate that you know the author of theſe letters—In this, you probably deceive yourſelf,—CATO has never croſſed the Atlantic, or been recognized in the Connecticut Aſſembly.

American Antiquities.

[NUMBER VII.]

Extracts from the *Anarchiad*, Book 12

IN this book the *Anarch*, on the firſt ſucceſs of his mobs in demoliſhing the Courts of juſtice, inſtitutes heroic games, after the antient Epic manner. Among other extraordinary conteſts a prize is propoſed to thoſe of his Heroes, who would ſee fartheſt into total darkneſs, and ſhut their eyes longeſt to the clear light of day. *Wrongbead* is the ſole conqueror in this game, and is thereupon rewarded by the *Anarch* with a pair of ſpectacles, which ſhowed every object inverted, and wrapt in a miſt of darkneſs. On this occaſion *Trumbull*, a poet, reared under the patronage of *Copper*, and now principal Bard of his chaotic Majeſty, filled with the Poetic *Flatus*, burſts forth into an Eulogium on the Victor.

Oh thou, whatever title pleaſe thine ear,
Judge, General, Delegate or Regiſter,
Whether thou chuſe the high Comptroller's air,
Or frown more grimly in thy Council-chair,
Catch ſome new ſalary from each opening job,
At Congreſs rail or vindicate the Mob;
Thou *Millepede of Offices*, hear my lays,
And aid the Bard that ſings thy welcome praiſe!
Oh for a muſe of fire! ſublime to draw
The Judge unfetter'd by the rules of law;
The ſelf-taught General, valiant to controul
The dangerous paſſions of the daring Soul;
In Compo's ſcene, whoſe Chriſtian ſpirit ſhone,
Spar'd the foe's lives and gladly ſkreen'd his own,
Or ſing in ſtrains unuſ'd to mortal ear,
Th' unletter'd Stateſman and Anarchian ſeer.
Thine the dread taſk, on thy immortal plan,
From fœderal ties to guard the rights of man,
At power's deep root to lay the patriot ax,
Oppoſe the impoſt and prevent the tax,
Bid depreciation pay the public debt,
And teach the nobleſt art, the art to cheat;
Thro' all the States thy dark'ning miſts to ſpread,
And ſhroud their ſenſes in chaotic ſhade,
O'er their true intereſt cloſe the curtain draw,
Hide them from light and cover them from law,
With jealous arts miſguide the wayward throng,
Supremely blind, and obſtinately wrong!
With inſect ken to local views confin'd
Diſplay thy pigmy penury of mind;
To other ſhores bid wealthy commerce paſs,
"*The State* ſurrounding with thy wall of braſs,"
Bid inſurrections claim thy nobleſt praiſe,
O'er WASHINGTON exalt thy darling *Shays**,
With thy contagion embrio Mobs inſpire,
And blow to tenfold rage the kindling fire:
Till the wide realm to *diſcord* bow the Knee,
And hold true faith in *Anarch* and in thee.
Still may'ſt thou thus ſupport th' unfœderal cauſe,
The ſcourge of Congreſs and the dread of laws:
May never age, pain, ſickneſs or deſpair,
Attack thy life with unſucceſsful War:
Or late, when all thy race of fame is run,
All parts accompliſh'd and all duties done,
Proud Rulers cruſh'd by thy ſupreme decree;
Our Governor, Council, Judges, men like thee;
Our debts all cancell'd in one fav'ring hour,
And Congreſs bare'd of every plume of power;
Their *Requiſitions*, by thy bold attack,
Sunk in the whirlpool of the gen'ral wreck;
From dreadful arts of *Cincinnati* free,
Foil'd by the breath of Wimble and of thee;
All ſouls reduc'd, that e'er preſum'd to ſhine,
To one juſt level and the rank of thine;
This world forſaking, fairly may'ſt thou *riſe*,
Above the Earth and *pointing* to the ſkies;
While the great *finiſher of mortal ſtrife*,
Shall cloſe thy glories with the *line* of life;
Where *Seraphs*, then, in *brighter* regions *burn*;
Go thou a *glowing Seraph* in thy turn;
With ſouls congenial in thoſe realms that dwell,
Receive the meed you long deſerv'd ſo well;
Then draw thy comrades, in the *cloſing ſtring*,
And glad thoſe Regions with the ſons you bring;
And in thy Patriot-boſom yield a room,
For all the race of *Wrongheads* yet to come.

* *A certain great Patriot lately declared in public company that he look'd upon Shays as the greateſt Military character that America ever produced. The ſame gentleman has often aſſerted that the good people of Maſſachuſetts were wholly unable to pay their taxes, and laboured under intolerable grievances by the impoſitions of Government.*

NEW-HAVEN, March 15.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Great-Barrington, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. dated Great-Barrington, March 3. 1787.

Rev. Sir,

I write you at the requeſt of Mr. Burghardt, and his ſon, your pupil—tho' he needs no apology for not having ſooner returned to his ſtudies, yet he wiſhes me to acquaint you with the reaſons of his long delay—He was near four weeks indefatigably employed in endeavouring to ſubdue the Rebels in this county; he diſcharged his duty with honor; and obtained a diſmiſſion, a few days before the troop of horſe in which he ſerved was diſcharged; with a view immediately to repair to New-Haven—He made the neceſſary preparations, and began his journey on Tueſday laſt—He had not gotten out of town, before an expreſs arrived with intelligence, that a large body of Rebels were on their march from Stockbridge to this town—Anxious to defend his country from the brutal ravages of a lawleſs banditti, he again had recourſe to arms, and determined to wait the event—A battle enſued—After the Rebels were put to flight, Burghardt was ſhot from his horſe by one of the fugitives: He was at firſt ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded, but is at preſent (bleſſed be God) in a fair way to recover. He was about 20 feet diſtant from the man who ſhot him.——He received a muſket ball in his right arm, which came out behind his ſhoulder;——a Swan-ſhot entered the upper part of his right Breaſt, and is ſuppoſed to be lodged under his ſhoulder; another entered his arm about an inch from the orifice made by the entry of the ball, which is lodged in the fleſh; a third entered his ſide by the ribs, and was cut out by the Surgeon, about five inches back of the place where it entered—His preſent circumſtances being ſuch, you will not expect him for a conſiderable time.

You will doubtleſs hear very differing accounts of what has happened; having obtained particular information, I ſhall trouble you with a ſhort narative of the matter.

After the Rebels had been routed, in this and Hampſhire County, they fled in great numbers into New-York State—On Monday laſt they collected about 80 men at New-Canaan which borders on this ſtate, and marched between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening—Their firſt object was to carry off a field piece from Lenox; but on their march they received information that it was that evening removed to Pitsfield—They then turned their courſe to Stockbridge, where they arrived about break of day; they made priſoners of 25 of the inhabitants; plundered the town, and began their march, with their priſoners, immediately for Great-Barrington—They arrived within about 2 miles of the Court-Houſe before any intelligence of their motion was obtained by the inhabitants—The people along the main ſtreet immediately collected to the amount of about 40 men; and as the Rebels had increaſed their numbers to about 130, it was judged not prudent to attack them till the people of Great-Barrington ſhould be joined by the people of Sheffield; they accordingly repaired thither in ſleighs—As ſoon as a junction was formed, (which made up now about 100 men) they ſet off in queſt of the Rebels. The two little armies met between Great-Barrington and Sheffield—A very vigorous, tho' very ſhort battle immediately enſued; for within 3 or 4 minutes after the action be-

came general, the Rebel party was put to a total rout, and fled in every direction. They were purſued ſeveral miles, and about 60 of them taken priſoners. there were 3 men left dead on the field of battle, and a much greater number wounded—Among the ſlain, was one of the government people; one of the Rebel party, and one of the priſoners whom they brought from Stockbridge—This laſt account of one of the priſoners being ſlain, perhaps will ſurpriſe you, but your ſurpriſe will be turned to indignation, when I inform you, that the Rebels had the more than Savage barbarity, to ſ[illegible]e their priſoners, by the point of the Bayonet, into the front of the battle, and there kept them for a breaſt-work—Capt. Hamlin, their leader, was badly wounded, and taken on the ſpot. On the ſide of government, there was not one man wounded, excepting Burghardt as above related—This you may depend on as a true relation of the matter.

Mr. Burghardt and ſon join me in reſpectful compliments.————I am Sir, with the higheſt eſteem,

Yours &c.

NEW-YORK, *March* 5. A report prevailed yeſterday in this city, and is generally credited, that Shays, the ringleader of the Maſſachuſetts inſurgents, (for the apprehenſion of whom, in New-York or Maſſachuſetts, 150l. have been offered by proclamation) is at preſent actually in King's-Diſtrict, Columbia County, in this ſtate, accompanied by about 1000 of his adherents; that they have been countenanced by many of the inhabitants of the diſtrict, ſeveral of whom have joined them: and that, in conſequence thereof, they have entrenched themſelves. Be this as it may, it is certain that an expreſs arrived on Saturday afternoon, to his Excellency Governor Clinton, ſaid to be from General Lincoln, now on the borders of this ſtate, ſoliciting permiſſion to enter it in purſuit of the rebels; and that his excellency, accompanied by our worthy High Sheriff, Col. Willett, Col. Fiſh, Ajutant General of Militia, and ſome other gentlemen of note, ſet out from this city yeſterday morning for Columbia County, in order by this preſence to give an inſtantaneous and effectual check to the firſt appearance of inſurrection in this ſtate.

Extract from the proceedings of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania,

Friday, March 2.

Reſolved, That the ſupreme executive council be by law authorized to give the additional propoſed reward (100l. for Shays, and 50l. for either Day, Wheeler or Parſons) for apprehending Daniel Shays, Luke Day, and others, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

Whereupon it was directed that the committee who brought in the reports, be a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the ſame.

BENNINGTON, February 26.

On Saturday the 17th inſtant, there appeared in the towns of Brattleborough and Marlborough, a troop of Horſe from the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, and broke into the dwelling houſe of Giles Day, of Marlborough, in ſearch of Luke Day, of Weſt-Springfield; on their way through Brattleborough, they were interrogated by a number of the inhabitants by what authority they entered this ſtate in ſuch a hoſtile manner, were anſwered by Capt. Buſhington, their commander, that they had licence from Governor Chittenden.

Extract from Journals of the General Aſſembly of laſt week.

24. The Committee on Major Tyler's, Gov. Bowdoin's and Gen. Lincoln's letters, reported a form of a proclamation for apprehending hending Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parſons, and delivering them to the authority of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, and forbidding the citizens of this State to aid or aſſiſt the rebels in that government, on which *Reſolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be and hereby is requeſted to iſſue his proclamation contained in the foregoing report, and take effectual meaſures that the ſame be promulgated immediately, in every part of this Commonwealth.

BOSTON, *March* 8.

Pittsfield Feb. 28th. 1787,

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE this morning been honoured with the receipt of your favour, giving an account of your movements of yeſterday:—They were judicious and timely:—The ſpirit rendered on the occaſion was truly military:—Your ſucceſs muſt be important, as it will teach thoſe deluded wretches that they cannot march unchecked by the good citizens, or ſpread depredations among them with impunity.

While I beg you to accept my thanks for your exertions, and requeſt you to communicate them to the officers and men with you in the field, I muſt ſolicit you to mention to the friends of the deceaſed that I ſincerely condole with them—and to the wounded, my ſympathetick concern for their misfortune, and my wiſhes for their ſpeedy recovery;—tell them I remember my own wounds, and that my conſolations was, they were received in the line of my duty, whilſt in the ſervice of my country. From reflections like theſe, they cannot fail to derive the moſt ſubſtantial comfort.

I am &c. B. LINCOLN.

Colonel ASHLEY.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. General LINCOLN, *to his Excellency the* GOVERNOUR, *received laſt evening.*

Pittsfield March 3d. 1787.

"Dear Sir,

I HAVE this morning information, by Major Allen, who is on his return from Otter-Creek, that Shays, Parſons, and others, who have been leaders in the rebellion, are there; he ſaw Parſons on his way there. His opinion is, that they will ſet down near the Britiſh lines, until they know their diſpoſition concerning them. He alſo informs me, that he met a large number of people moving northernly, in the ſtate of Vermont with their houſhold furniture, ſtocks of cattle &c.————I have received information, that ſome circumſtance or other has cauſed the rebels to leave the ſtates of Connecticut and New-York. It is ſaid they have been ordered out by authority: it is a fact they are not there now in bodies, as they have been. Parſons, who ſeemed to be their late director, having left them, they are diſcouraged; ſome are returning here, others are ſeeking ſettlements in Vermont. I am pretty well convinced, that the body of men who for a ſhort time paſt, were diſtreſſing the good citizens, in this part of the country will ſoon be ſo effectually diſperſed, as that we ſhall not have any thing to apprehend from them hereafter, unleſs they are aided by thoſe without the State, who ought to be our friends."

Major Tyler who left the Camp at Pittsfield on Thurſday laſt further informs, that 62 of Hamlin's men, among whom were a number who had taken the oath of allegiance, were on Wedneſday eſcorted by a party of light-horſe to the provoſt in Pittsfield: That an half hour previous to the time of action, the Rebels had paroled a part of their priſoners, upon condition of their proceeding to Egremont under a ſmall guard of four men, and that it was currently reported that thoſe gentlemen were relieved a few hours after the action by a party of horſe.

Major Tyler has likewiſe favoured us with a partial liſt of the principal gentlemen who were captured by the rebels, viz.

Jahleel Woodbridge, Eſq. Deacon Naſh, Henry W. Dwight, Edward Edwards, Silas Pepoon, Daniel Pepoon, Silas Whitney, Henry Hopkins, Solomon Gleaſon, jun. ſaid to be killed in the action, Eliſha Williams, Jonathan Woodbridge, George Kirtland, Dr. Eraſtus Sergeant, Moſes Aſhley, Capt. Joſiah Jones, Joſiah Jones jun.——Smith——Jearom.

Gen. Ethan Allen, we are informed, lately declared, in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of this ſtate, that he had never had any communications with Shays or any of his adherents, directly or indirectly; but that he heartily deſpiſed both them and their cauſe.

Laſt Monday Daniel Beard, a ſelectman of Worceſter, late a member of Worceſter County convention, a character notoriouſly diſaffected to Government—Daniel Brawd and George Pepperel—perſons whoſe being at large was conſidered as dangerous to the public ſafety, were brought to town, and lodged in jail.

On Saturday laſt, the Legiſlature made choice of the Honourable FRANCIS DANA, ELBRIDGE GERRY, NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING and CHARLES STRONG, Eſquires, as Delegates to repreſent this commonwealth in the Convention to be held at Philadelphia, on the ſecond Monday in May next—agreeably to the reſolution of Congreſs, of the 21ſt of February, 1787.

On the 15th of February, the bill for granting the impoſt to Congreſs, agreeably to their requiſitions of the 18th of April 1783, was negatived in the aſſembly of New-York, being

Yeas 21.

Nays 37.

Majority 16.————Againſt the bill.

On this important and intereſting queſtion Mr. Hamilton went into a large and extenſive field of diſcuſſion, and with Ciceronian elequence advocated the meaſure.—Whether his arguments were irrefragable, and admitted no reply, thoſe who read that nervous oration will judge; but certain it is, not a word was ſpoken in oppoſition to the bill, yet on calling the queſtion the deciſion was as above ſtated.

Extract of a letter from Springfield, dated March 9, 1787.

"Shays, and ten more (his officers) are taken up by the Britiſh garriſon at St. John's, and confined until Sir Guy Carleton's pleaſure is known reſpecting them. Gen. Lincoln has ſent an expreſs to Sir Guy on the ſubject, but it does not appear probable that they will be returned."

CLAIMS againſt the UNITED STATES.

Office of Accounts, Marine Department,
New-York, 1ſt January, 1787.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the United States, for ſervices performed, or articles ſupplied, in the Marine Department, are hereby notified, that unleſs their accounts are ſpeedily ſent to this office, they will be precluded from any ſettlement, as a day will ſhortly be fixed, after which no claims will be received.

EBEN. WALKER, Comm'r.

☞ The Editors hope to make up the deficiency of this week at ſome future time————Advertiſements, &c. &c. omitted this week ſhall appear in our next.

THE several Naval-Officers, collectors of import, and collectors of Excise, in rendering their accounts to the committee of Pay-Table of the monies collected, and Securities received for import or excise by them or their deputies, are requested to state their accounts from the first of July last to the first of January last, and in future half-yearly; from the first of January to the first of July and from the first of July to the first of January.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Compt.

Hartford, Feb. 20th, 1787. 4.

ALL Persons whose accounts are unsettled with the Subscriber, are once more and the last Time, in this Way, Desired to Call and Settle. Those which remain unsettled the first of next Month will be put in suit.

STURGES BURR.

New-Haven March 9th 1787. 4

Just Reprinted from the London Copy, *and to be sold by the Dozen, or single, by* ISAAC BEERS *at his BOOK-STORE, in New-Haven,*

The Children's FRIEND.

Containing Instructive and Entertaining Dialogues for the Use of Schools and Young Persons. This is a Work of great Merit, and meets with the highest Encomiums from those Schoolmasters, and others, who have made Trial of it. ☞ It is sold at half the Price of the London Edition. 4

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Guilford, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of

ABRAHAM BLATCHLY,

late of said Guilford, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the Business of our Appointment at the House of ELIAS GRAVE, Esq. in East-Guilford, on the Second Mondays in *April* and *May* next, at Three o'clock, P. M. on each of said Days.

ELIAS GRAVE,
JONATHAN TODD, jun. } Commissioners.

Guilford, March 2d, 1787. 4—3w.

ALL Persons having Demands upon the Estate of

Col. JOHN READ,

late of Reading, deceased, are notified to bring in their accounts to the Subscriber for Settlement, within seven Months from the Date hereof; and if they Neglect, they will be forever debarred of their demands. This notice is given by Order of the Honourable Court of Probate for the District of Danbury

HEZEKIAH READ, Executor

Reading, January 31st, 1787. 4—3w

SAMUEL CHATTERTON,

Having become dead *to the World, that he might* live *to* GOD——*Proposes* (GOD willing)

To Sell at Public Vendue,

THE House and Lot where he now lives, in Fleet-Street—the House and Lot, late the Property of Moses Pardee, a few rods South-East of Mile's Tavern—Part of an old House, and a few Rods of Land where it stands, near the South-East End of George-Street; likewise, fourteen Rods of Land nearly adjoining.—Four Acres of Pasture, near the City, in Yorkshire Quarter.—One and a half Acre in the West Meadows; together with a variety of Houshold Furniture and many other Articles.—N.B. The Vendue to begin on Monday the second of April next, at the Dwelling-House of said Chatterton at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue until all is sold; one Third of the Purchase Money for the Houses and Lands, to be paid down, as Earnest, and the Remainder by the first of May, at which Time good and indisputable titles will be given by me,

SAMUEL CHATTERTON. 4

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL Assortment of *Garden Seeds* to be sold by *DANIEL PUNDERSON*, at his *Garden*, in York-Street, *New Haven*. 4

Young PASTIME

WILL cover (the ensuing Season) at the Stable of the Subscriber in STRATFORD, at Two DOLLARS a Leap—FOUR DOLLARS the Season,—and SEVEN DOLLARS to insure a Colt

YOUNG PASTIME is a fine Bay, Fifteen Hands high, and Seven Eighths blooded—his Sire (PASTIME) was imported. He is a Horse of remarkable Spirit, of fine Figure, and his Movements are very elegant.

JAMES BEACH.

Stratford, March 12, 1787. 4—3w.

TAKE Notice, Residents, and Non-Residents, Proprietors of the Town of NEW-MILFORD, who have not paid your State-Taxes made on the List 1784, to the Subscriber, that so much of your Real Estates whose List belongs to the First Society in New-Milford, will be sold at the Sign-Post in said Society, on Monday, the Fourteenth Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon;—And those whose List belongs to NEWBURY Society, at the Sign-Post in Newbury, on Tuesday, the Fifteenth Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the afternoon——and those whose List belongs to NEW-PRESTON Society, at the Sign-Post in New-Preston, on Wednesday, the Sixteenth Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes, and incident Charges, of those Persons hereafter named, unless prevented by a previous Settlement. Said Taxes will be received as the Law directs; the Particulars will be made known at the Time of Sale. Viz:——

Edward Allyn, Nathan Bryan, Benjamin Banks, Lemuel Buck, Henry Brainard, Constantine Baker, Amos Bostwick, Daniel Bostwick, John Clark, Salmon Carrington, John Davis, Henry Garlick, George Hurd, Joseph & Ithiel Hitchcock, Lewis Hunt, Jonathan Hill, Briggs & Joel Ingersol, James Lockwood, Moses Northrop, Solomon Northrop, Charles Peck, Rebekah Ransom, John Porter, Samuel Prudden, Nathan Peet, Joseph Seeley, Samuel Smith, Seth Sherwood, Gold Selleck Silliman, Nathaniel Taylor, Jun. John Treat, Nicholas Wansur, David Wilkenson, Gideon Washbon, Josiah Burritt, Sarah Camp, Thomas Cushon, Timothy Hubbel, Zadok Hard, Andrew Lake's Heirs, David Smith, Jun. Ebenezer Couch, John Couch, Reuben Dayton, Friend Dayton, Morgan Noble, Philo Sperry, Eli Taylor, David Hill, Solomon Hotchkiss.

ELIZUR WARNER. Coll'r of State-Ta.

New-Milford, Feb. 19, 1787.

The following valuable

MEDICAL BOOKS

May be had at BEERS's BOOK-STORE, in New-Haven, at the low Prices annexed, if called for soon.——They are the latest and best London Editions, and are neatly bound.

CULLEN's Practice of Physic, 4 vols	42s.
Fothergills Works, 3 vols.	30s.
Do. 1 vol.	10/6.
Bells Surgery, 4 vols.	42s.
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Leake's Practical Observations on the Childbed Fever, and acute Diseases in general most fatal to Women, 2 volumes,	19s.
White on Diseases of Women:—*The Puerperal Fever is largely treated of in this Work, which is in high Estimation,*	10s.
Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, translated by Lewis, Author of the New Dispensatory, 2 vols.	20s.

Said Beers has also on Hand, a large Collection of other Medical Books, which will be sold on very low Terms. Among which are, Motherby's Dictionary—Barrow's Medical Dictionary—Quincy's Dispensatory—Lewis's Dispensatory—Huxham on Fevers—Cheselden's Anatomy—Young on Opium—Goulard on Lead—Percival on Lead—Reid on Consumption—Robertson on the Jail Fever Cullen's Institutes 1 vol.—Mudge on the Catarrhous Cough, Whytt's Essays—Sharp's Surgery—Monroe's Anatomy—Innes's short Description of the Human Muscles—Hamilton's Midwifery—Home's Clinical Experiments—Home's Medical Facts and Experments. Besides many others too numerous to particularise.

Also a large assortment (imported in the last Ships from London) of HISTORY, DIVINITY, LAW, SCHOOL-BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

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With Scripture Proofs,

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